authority for so many years, once a tender spot on the situation in the state of

filled with legitimate Carev Idaho stands away up near the states of the union that advantage of the attractive this timely legislation.

that is the proper manage-his portion of the people's this commonwealth, that in the readers of The Tribune ally advised as to the entire work attending the Mackay ion, the entire report of this of able engineers is here-

Engineers' Report.

sion of engineers appointed

sens of Mackay, knowing that 50 of the dam might result in 6 of the and property in the in the valley, and believing that ass being improperly constructive J. B. Lippincott of Los Anton Jo report upon its design and m. Mr. Lippincott condernaed particulars and gave it as his at the dam, as being built, was the contractive that the dam, as being built, was the to the inhabitants of the foundation, it would be impact to build a safe dam of the sposed upon any modification of amission was interested.

IS IN THE BLOOD

as made ample provision sture and sunshine of the outward protection and lition of the skin. But portant work of nourishticle has been left to an in--the blood. It is from lation that the pores and ve their stimulus, and tissues are all preserved ful state because of connent supplied by the blood. when the circulation beted with humors or acids troubled with skin affechumors producing these carried through the cirect to the skin, and their inflammatory effect rethe blood is cleansed. Skin Diseases, because est of all blood purifiers.

to the circulation and REMOVES the acids and humors which are causing the trouble. builds up the weak, acrid blood, and completely cures Ec-

zema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, es, and all eruptions of When S. S. S. has driven rs every symptom passes healthful blood, natural is renewed, and the skin and smooth. Book on s and medical advice free.

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is packed in a dust-tight metabox, with patent measuring the material or metacral or which he work as Planned.

F SKILL SHOWN;

MUST ABANDON WORK

Proper Dam Can Be Put base Pown, if Rightly and the patent patent

SPECIFICATIONS.

The work on the dam, which is now about half completed, appears to have been done in conformity with the plans and specifications except the driving of the sheet piling, which, the evidence shows, neither extends to "firm rock" nor to the depth indicated on the plans. This variation from the plans and specifications is of little consequence, however, compared with the fact that the sheet piling is omitted entirely under about 1600 feet of the dam. The plans show that the sheet piling is omitted entirely under about 1600 feet of the dam. The plans show that the sheet piling stops at a point where there is still nearly a maximum head upon the base of the dam.

The saturation of the inner section of the dam may have been slighted, but the complete saturation of this mass of gravel and boulders would have made little improvement in its quality. The method of placing the material, both in the body of the dam and in the central saturated section, by dumping from a trestle 25 feet high, which is called for by the specifications, so that it would be impossible to comply with one provision without violating the other.

It therefore appears to us that the fatal defects in the work are due to the plans and specifications rather than to the construction.

feet REMARKS UPON THE SPECIFICA-

A maximum height of feet the dispound 170,000 aere-feet the the water standing ten is crest. The dam is of the pe with a spillway in the at the right end and an the base of the dam at the specifications are misleading, that the specifications are misleading did in this statement. They are not only misleading, they are incomplete, indefinite, contradictory and erroneous. They are silent where they should specify, and, and the valley, and believing that is being improperly construction of the dam and believing that is being improperly constructed. It is his proport upon its design and articulars and gave it as his the dam, as being built, was the dam and the puddle core is composed.

They are indefinite, because they do They are indefinite, because they do They are indefinite, because they do

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inamely: gravel with 10 per cent of clay the dam and the puddle core is composed which the only treatment received by this material is the addition of a certain amount of water played pressure. It is needless to puddle core is to be composed without mentioning what it is. And both indefinite is an impervious bed of clay and gravel in the proposed market in the puddle core is to be composed without mentioning what it is. And both indefinite is an impervious bed of clay and gravel in the proposed market in the puddle core is to be composed without 2000 foce long? "experiment and bed of gravel (about 2000 foce long?" experiment and the puddle core is to be composed without the proposed market in the proposed market in the proposed market in the puddle core is an impervious bed of clay and gravel of all sizes, and occasional small with the proposed for the proposed for the puddle core in the proposed for the proposed for impervious clay and gravel in the white proposed for interest in the proposed for the proposed market in the proposed market in the proposed for a method of placing the material in the own which the interest is to be or law it is to be placed in the very next paragraph. According to the greatest of the material is for a method of placing the material in the containing over 10 per core of carth," in par. 4, clause 4, sec. 11.

(3) That "the sheet pilling has not been the proposed market with the greater proton of the dam rests is pervised to the proposed market in the very next paragraph. According to the specifications has been correctly under the proposed market in the work in proposed market in the very next paragraph. According to the specifications has been correctly under gravel. Earth and \$20 per cent of gravel. It would be "gravel," but if it contained 100 per cent of carth and \$20 per cent of gravel. It would be "gravel," but if it contained 100 per cent of carth and \$20 per cent of gravel. It would be "gravel," but if it contained 100 per cent of earth and \$20 per cent of gravel. It would

mixing of proper compacting, win to do so.

The specifications relating to the formation of the dam are entirely inapplicable to the material of which this dam is composed. With its aggregates properly segregated and disposed, this material might have been built into a water-tight structure, and it is possible that the foundation might have been rendered secure from the passage of large amounts of water through or under it, but these things could not, and have not, been done under these specifications.

DAMSITE.

DAMSITE.

DAMSITE.

The selection of the damsite was an unfortunate one. To found a dam expected to retain water to a maximum depth of 115 feet on anything but a sure foundation is a hazardous experiment.

The principle laid down by Mr. Lippincoit that such a dam should connect with bed rock or at least with a conlinuous impermeable stratum connecting with bed rock, is a safe one. It is stated that soundings, made with a churn drill and 11 inch pipe, showed a hard resisting stratum at depth of 11 to 14 feet below rivet bottom. There is nothing to show, however, in these soundings how

deep and continuous the stratum is, nor what is below it, and the only inference that could safely be drawn from such soundings would be that the drill struck something hard—which might be a boulder, or might be a hard plug of material formed by the churning of the drill and so compacted as to be impenetrable, or a hard stratum of unknown depth which the drill could not penetrate. Such soundings are of little value in determining the nature of the material on which the dam is to rest.

Is insufficient and insecure.

DAM AS CONSTRUCTED.

In section 2, division 1 of the specifications the dam is defined as an earth dam, and in division 4 of the same section, "one of the definitions of earth is a mixture of earth and gravel containing over 10 per cent of earth," and this is what the entire dam, as now constructed, is composed of. It is too late to speculate on what the writer of these specifications really meant by those definitions, because, there being no other definitions in the specifications of the material to be used in the dam, the contractor naturally went ahead and built the dam of this material, which might be said to be a mixture of earth and gravel containing over 10 per cent of

built the dam of this material, which might be said to be a mixture of earth and gravel containing over 10 per cent of carth.

Here is a grave defect in the specifications, and, "to make bad worse." the method of depositing the material is clearly outlined for the contractor, allowing him to dump the gravel from high trestles, thus grading it from fine to coarse in a vertical direction downward. If this material could have been graded from fine to coarse in a horizontal direction down stream and placed in the dam in a skillful manner an impermeable dam might have been made of this material; but to specify that it should be dumped from trestles on the lower and upper toe of the dam was merely to make a series of blind drains through the dam—and that is precisely what is done now, as water passes freely through the dam (although the reservoir is almost empty) and there is practically no pressure upon the dam. It may well be asked what would happen to this dam if the reservoir above it could be filled with water to a depth of 119 feet, exerting a pressure of nearly fifty pounds to the square inch. There is no provision in the specifications for making the dam tight, but great reliance seemed to have been placed on saturating a portlon of the same material used for the body of the

cations for making the dam tight, but great reliance seemed to have been placed on saturating a portlor of the same material used for the body of the dam, and thus creating so-called "puddled material" in the center of the dam.

There is no definition of "puddle" or "puddling material" in these specifications—a fatal omission. It is vaguely alluded to as "the material" in clause s of the fourth section, and the only inference that we can draw from this definition is that the material alluded to is that of which the dam is composed, namely: gravel with 10 per cent of clay. The only treatment received by this material is the addition of a certain amount of water played upon it from a small hose under light pressure. It is needless to say that the result is not "puddle." It is a heterogeneous mass of boulders, gravel of all sizes, and occasional small pockets of fine clay. through which water could pass freely.

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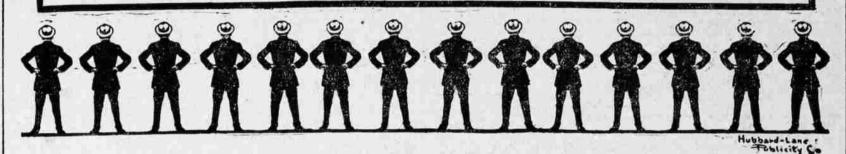
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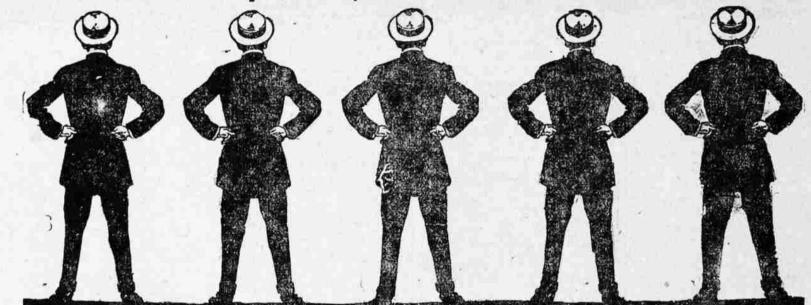
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exact length will be determined as the work progresses."

(7) That "the puddling is entirely inadequate." We fully agree and go further and say that no puddle core could be found with this material.

(8) That "when the water is raised 90 feet or more in the reservoir, and the area exposed to percolation largely increases, especially along the left 1300 feet of the dam, this tentage will be greatly increased." We fully agree with this statement.

greatly increased." We fully agree with this statement.

(2) That "the water is now passing in a stream under the upper half of the dam, and that it will pass downward through the core with very slight pressure head." We fully agree with this statement as we saw the water passing, not only under the upper half, but under the lower half of the dam, and there was strong evidence that it was also passing under the core wall and through or under the sheet piling.

(10) That "the spillway is entirely indequate as now planned." We agree fully.

are fundamentally bad, and the structure

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION.

We believe that it may be possible to construct a lower dam and utilize some of the material and work done on the present dam in such a way as to impound water in the reservoir to a depth of 50 feet. This would secure temporarily for the settlers a nartial supply of water for irrigating their lands and for domestic purposes, without endangering the lives or property of the chizens of Mackay or the Lost River valley. The plans and specifications of the dam, however, would have to be carefully considered and passed upon by conpetent ongineers experienced in this lly considered and passed upon by con-uent engineers experienced in this

work.
(Signed)
J. H. QUINTON.
(Consulting Engineer, Los Angeles, Co.
D. G. MARTIN.
State Engineer of Binho, Hoise, Id
A. J. WHAEL

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

In the same opinion.

In the same opinion.

It is the same opinion.

It is the town of Mackay and to the body.

It is the body.

It is the condition of one of Idam has it will not be successful for storage purposes." We are of the same opinion.

It is the condition of one of Idam has splendid irrigation projects; one which is meritorious. The land, the water, the climate, all are bountiful and ideal. The project will succeed. It is the condition of one of Idam has splendid irrigation projects; one which is meritorious. The land, the water, the climate, all are bountiful and ideal. The project will succeed. It cannot be "jobbed" to the death A faulty state ongineer has acted upon it either without capacity or by counting Engineer, Boiss, Ida.

Such is the condition of one of Idam has splendid irrigation projects; one which is meritorious. The land, the water, the climate, all are bountiful and ideal. The project will succeed. It am he is splendid irrigation projects; one which is meritorious. The land, the water, the climate, all are bountiful and ideal. The project will succeed. It am helieve that it would inevitably end in vance; and a state land board has neglected it and postponed attention to

duty for what was to them of more im-portant consideration—polities. As for the state land board, the re-

are fundamentally bad, and the structure thereon I believe to have been improperty built." We agree with the first part of this statement, and with the second but only because the methods specified necessitated improper building.

(14) That "the remedy for the settler lies in my judgment, in finding a more suitable dam and reservoir site." We cannot fully agree with this statement, as we believe it may be possible to ntilize in some way the work and material which has been expended on the present dam. Nothing could be done, however, towargs the completion of the dam is made by means of dug pits, driven wells and, if necessary, diamond drill borings. This is absolutely necessary and should have been done in the first place. It is possible that this investigation may show that it would be cheaper to throw away the work already done and seek a new dain site timn to make the present dam and, if Mr. Lippincott meant the completion of the dam under the present specifications and methods, we agree with him.

CONCLUSION.

duty for what was to them of more important consideration—polities.

As for the state land board, the report should endemn every one of them to their political defeat.

As for the state engineer, James Sephenson, Jr., he maght well transfer his attention to placing a coat of lath and plaster on his neglected profession, other than to pointing out the "short defeat.

As for the state engineer, James Cohen every one of them to their political defeat.

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